

**PETERSON'S**  
★  
**THOMSON LEARNING**

# **TOEFL® WORD**

# *flash*

**Essential Practice  
for Building  
Vocabulary  
for the TOEFL**

**BECOME  
A SMARTER  
TEST TAKER—  
IN A FLASH!**

MILADA BROUKAL

\*TOEFL IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF THE EDUCATIONAL  
TESTING SERVICE, WHICH DOES NOT ENDORSE THIS BOOK

#### About Peterson's

Founded in 1966, Peterson's, a division of Thomson Learning, is the nation's largest and most respected provider of lifelong learning online resources, software, reference guides, and books. The Education SuperSite™ at [petersons.com](http://petersons.com)—the Web's most heavily traveled education resource—has searchable databases and interactive tools for contacting U.S.-accredited institutions and programs. CollegeQuest® (CollegeQuest.com) offers a complete solution for every step of the college decision-making process. GradAdvantage™ (GradAdvantage.org), developed with Educational Testing Service, is the only electronic admissions service capable of sending official graduate test score reports with a candidate's online application. Peterson's serves more than 55 million education consumers annually.

Thomson Learning is among the world's leading providers of lifelong learning, serving the needs of individuals, learning institutions, and corporations with products and services for both traditional classrooms and for online learning. For more information about the products and services offered by Thomson Learning, please visit [www.thomsonlearning.com](http://www.thomsonlearning.com). Headquartered in Stamford, Connecticut, with offices worldwide, Thomson Learning is part of The Thomson Corporation ([www.thomson.com](http://www.thomson.com)), a leading e-information and solutions company in the business, professional, and education marketplaces. The Corporation's common shares are listed on the Toronto and London stock exchanges.

For more information, contact Peterson's, 2000 Lenox Drive, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648; 800-338-3282; or find us on the World Wide Web at: [www.petersons.com/about](http://www.petersons.com/about)

COPYRIGHT © 2002 Peterson's, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc.  
Thomson Learning™ is a trademark used herein under license.

Previous edition © 1997

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. No part of this work covered by the copyright herein may be reproduced or used in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, Web distribution, or information storage and retrieval systems—without the prior written permission of the publisher.

For permission to use material from this text or product, contact us by  
Phone: 800-730-2214  
Fax: 800-730-2215  
Web: [www.thomsonrights.com](http://www.thomsonrights.com)

TOEFL® WORD Flash is adapted from TOEFL® Test Assistant: Vocabulary by Milada Broukal and published by Heinle & Heinle/ITP.

#### Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Broukal, Milada.  
TOEFL word flash: the quick way to build vocabulary power / Milada Broukal.  
p. cm.  
Includes index.  
ISBN 0-7689-0626-1  
1. Test of English as a Foreign Language—Study guides. 2. English language—Textbooks for foreign speakers. 3. Vocabulary—Examinations—Study guides. I. Title.  
PE1128 B7148 1997  
428.1 076—dc21

97-24011  
CIP

Printed in Canada

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 03 02 01

# CONTENTS

<b>Eight Keys to Vocabulary Building</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Text Credits</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>	
Words in Context	1
Test on Words in Context	28
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>	
Theme Grouping: Living Things	36
Test on Living Things	46
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>	
Theme Grouping: Time and Space	48
Test on Time and Space	57
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>	
Everyday and Specific Vocabulary	59
Test on Everyday and Specific Vocabulary	66
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>	
Roots	70
Test on Roots	83
<b>CHAPTER 6</b>	
Theme Grouping: Thought and Communication	86
Test on Thought and Communication	96
<b>CHAPTER 7</b>	
Theme Grouping: Feelings and Sensations	98
Test on Feelings and Sensations	107
<b>CHAPTER 8</b>	
Idioms and Confusing Words	109
Test for Idioms	124
Test on Confusing Words	133

**CHAPTER 9**

Prefixes	134
Test on Prefixes	148

**CHAPTER 10**

Theme Grouping: Places and Movement	150
Test on Places and Movement	159

**CHAPTER 11**

Theme Grouping: Size	161
Test on Size	170

**CHAPTER 12**

Suffixes	172
Test on Suffixes	181

**CHAPTER 13**

Phrasal Verbs	183
Test on Phrasal Verbs	195

<b>ANSWER KEY</b>	<b>198</b>
-------------------	------------

# EIGHT KEYS TO VOCABULARY BUILDING

## 1. Read as much as you can

By reading as many magazines, fiction and non-fiction books, and journals as you can, you will encounter new words. You can guess the meanings of many of these words by their context—that is, you will get a clue to the meaning from the words that surround the new word. If you are still not sure, you can look up the word in a dictionary to check if you were right.

## 2. Use a dictionary

Buy a good dictionary, preferably a college-level dictionary. The dictionary should be all English, not a bilingual one. A good dictionary should include the following information about a word:

- its pronunciation
- its part of speech (noun, adjective, verb)
- a clear, simple definition
- an example of the word used in a sentence or phrase
- its origin (root, prefix)

You can also use a pocket dictionary if you travel back and forth to classes.

## 3. Learn roots, prefixes, and suffixes

Roots and prefixes from Latin and Greek make up many English words. It has been estimated that more than half of all English words come from Latin and Greek. Prefixes are added to the beginning of a root and suffixes are added to the end to modify the meaning of words. Learning these will help you increase your vocabulary.

## 4. Learn from listening

Listening to good programs on the radio and television as well as to people who speak English well is another way of improving your vocabulary. Since you cannot always ask the speaker to tell you what a particular word means, write down the words and look them up later.

## 5. Use a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning; antonyms are words that have almost the opposite meaning. Knowing the synonyms and antonyms of a word will expand your vocabulary. Some dictionaries of synonyms and antonyms explain each synonym and how it differs in

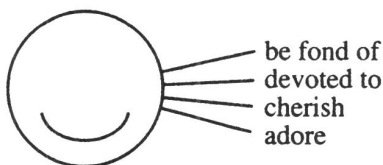
meaning for other synonyms. Since no two words have the exact same meaning, this is very useful for you.

**6. Make your own word list**

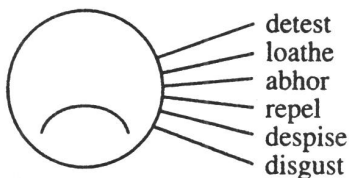
Get a notebook for your vocabulary study and use it to create your own word list. Whenever you read and come across a word you don't know, write it down in your notebook together with the sentence in which you found it. Try to work out the meaning of the word from its context. Then look the word up in a dictionary and write the definition in your notebook. Also, write down any other information such as the root of the word, and see how it is connected to the meaning. Lastly, write your own sentence using the word. Writing will help you remember the word and its meaning. Try to add a new word to your list every day.

**7. Create your own theme groups**

Words are easier to remember and learn when you group words with similar meanings under a theme. For example,



Then you can make another theme with the opposite.



**8. Use your new words**

Using your new words whether it be in speaking or writing is an important step in learning them.

**EXERCISE 3**

**A. Look up the words for the types of sound given below. Put each under one of the headings.**

roar	rumble	rattle	crack	hum
rustle	squeak	bang	slam	murmur

*Continuous Sound*

*Single Sound*

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**B. Add more sounds under each heading.**

---

**EXERCISE 4**

**Choose the sound that is louder.**

- a. hum  
b. rumble
- a. rustle  
b. rattle
- a. roar  
b. rumble

- a. crack  
b. slam
- a. murmur  
b. rumble
- a. bang  
b. squeak

## Adverbs of Time

sometimes	formerly	eventually
occasionally	previously	henceforth
frequently	prior to	simultaneously
meanwhile		

1. **sometimes** = not always, now and then.  
*Example:* We sometimes go to the movies on weekends.
2. **occasionally** = from time to time but not regularly or frequently.  
*Example:* I occasionally see a famous face at the opera.
3. **frequently** = repeated many times, especially at short intervals.  
*Example:* I must be getting old; I frequently forget where I am.
4. **formerly** = in earlier times.  
*Example:* The museum was formerly the house of the mayor.
5. **previously** = coming before (in time or order).  
*Example:* Had you previously taken the test before you came to the United States?
6. **prior to** = (formal adv. phrase) before.  
*Example:* No information was available prior to that date.
7. **eventually** = at last, ultimately, after a long time.  
*Example:* He eventually passed his drivers test after taking it eight times.
8. **henceforth** = from this time forward.  
*Example:* The committee has decided that henceforth a special test will have to be taken by new students.
9. **simultaneously** = happening at the same time.  
*Example:* The two events that were of interest to me were being shown simultaneously on television.
10. **meanwhile** = at the same time.  
*Example:* Some people are dying of hunger; meanwhile, others are throwing away food they don't eat.



5. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ that you know more than astrophysics than I do.  
 a. concede  
 b. recede
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ for repairing the engine was very complicated.  
 a. precedent  
 b. procedure

### EXERCISE 3

**Find two examples of words for each of the roots below. Then check your examples in a dictionary.**

Root	Area of Meaning	Examples
agr	land	
amb(u)l	walk	
anima	life, spirit	
anthro	man, mankind	
aster	star	
auto	self	
bene	well	
bibl	book	
bio	life	
brev	short	
capit	head	
carn	flesh	
ced, cess	go	
cide	kill	
civ	citizen	
chrome	color	
chron	time	
corp	body	
cosm	world, order	
cred	believe	
cycl	wheel, circle	
demo	people	
dic, dict	say, speak	
domin	master	

3. **to protrude** = to stick out.

*Example:* The point of the arrow protruded from out of the back of the wounded man.

4. **profound** = (adj) deep; a person with a deep understanding and knowledge. Especially used for respect, fear, or silence.

*Example:* Socrates had a profound knowledge and understanding of life.

5. **to proclaim** = to declare or say in public.

*Example:* When the party spokesman proclaimed victory, the crowd cheered.

6. **proficient** = (adj) very skilled in a particular activity.

*Example:* He is a very proficient administrator.

7. **prominent** = (adj) standing out as more important than others.

*Example:* She is a prominent lawyer in this community.

8. **profuse** = (adj) in abundance or plenty.

*Example:* The yellow mimosas were profuse along the mountain road.

9. **prospective** = (adj) used to describe a person who is going to do something.

*Example:* The prospective buyer of the house wanted to know every detail about it.

## EXERCISE 1

### Match the word with its definition.

proliferate  
prominent

protrude  
profuse

proficient  
profound

promote  
prospective

proclaim

1. deep \_\_\_\_\_
2. increase in numbers \_\_\_\_\_
3. important \_\_\_\_\_
4. raise in rank \_\_\_\_\_
5. project out \_\_\_\_\_

6. expected \_\_\_\_\_
7. expert in \_\_\_\_\_
8. announce in public \_\_\_\_\_
9. plenty \_\_\_\_\_

## Test on Suffixes

From the four underlined words or phrases A, B, C, or D, identify the one which is not correct.

### Example

In recent years, chemical pollutants sucked up by the atmospheric fell back down to earth in forms of precipitation.

A                      B                      C                      D

Choice (C) is the best answer. A noun, atmosphere, should be the object of the verb "sucked up."

1. Some fishes live at such enormous depths that they are almost complete blind.  
A                      B                      C                      D
2. The reduction of illiteracy is the primary education task in many parts of the world.  
A                      B                      C                      D
3. One of the majority causes of tides is the gravitational attraction of the moon.  
A                      B                      C                      D
4. For the development of a coral reef, warmth, shallow, and clear sea water without any silts or clays is needed.  
A                      B                      C                      D
5. Many species of lizards change their diets with mature and seasonal changes in the availability of food.  
A                      B                      C                      D
6. James McNeill Whistler, considered as the greatest genius in the history of American art, was a versatility and industrious artist who was proficient in several media.  
A                      B                      C                      D
7. Animals that live in cold climates often hibernate throughout the winter when food is scarcely.  
A                      B                      C                      D